goods consumed in the country; in 1870, we had advanced to 23 percent; in 1889, to 38 to 85 per cent. This year it is believed that the tables will be completely turned about and that only the 13 per cent, which we made ourrest of the world. While we have thus been superceding Europe in supplying aurselves with silks and satins, velvets and all the other inxurious and useful products of silk, our importations of the raw product of the silk worm have as steadily increased until to-day we are using fully one-third of the entire world's product of marketable silk. In this regard our beginnings were most modes. As lately as 1875 we imported only 1.101.831 rounds of raw silk and 5.737 pounds of spun silk, worth altogether about \$4.525,000, while for the year ending June 1. 1836, the imports of raw and sound silk were 4.237 bales containing superceding Europe in supplying nurselves and spin silk were 6,297 bales, containing nore than 10,500,000 pounds and valued at \$12,735,464. The growth of the importations f raw silk has been constant on the whole, although one can detect in the tables giving the yearly returns evidences of the industrial and financial troubles which the country has been through in that time. In 1877 and 1878 the importations of raw silk were something like 100,000 pounds less than in 1876. The value of the silk in 1877 was about \$1,500,000 less than in 1876 or 1878. Again, in 1881 the importation fell off from 5,043,390 pounds in 1889 to 4,017,988 pounds, and in

1864 it dropped to 43050,875, after having been

up to the 7,500,000 mark for both 1802-3. In-

up. In this is reached 10,745,162 pounds,

Prices, too, have had considerable to do with

pound for raw Canton silk to about \$0.

The raw silk comes from France, Italy, Austria, Spain, China, Japan, India and the Levant, Excluding the amount used at home in China and Japan, of which there is no record obtainable, the world's production of raw silk last year who 34,003,274 pounds, and this year it is estimated that it will reach near \$18,000. 600 pounds. Of this China produces both the and let The price of multerry slips cose and quality. In all the other countries the worms in the coccous are killed by reasting before the slik is wannt off, and this reduces the lustre of the fiament, but in China the little of the fiament, but in China the alive. This practice multates, however, against the quality of the sik in another way. The recling is done at the homes of the silk raisers and is of very uneven quality. Most of this silk has to be re-recled before it can be marketed. China sends into the markets about 10,700,000 pounds of raw slik. Japan comes next with 7,250,000 pounds. Prance produces about 1,400,000 pounds. Austria

Bid let The price of multerry slips cose and research this is recreted that is a nuclius as a smill it is recreted that in a nuclius as a Germantewh. Pa. on Sert 1, 1845, 284,000 aligner were said for \$84,218 fo and a tot 22-constitution of all the reaches from six to eight feet out at the rate of 22-cons for each tud on the minute recrete and of 1600 and leaves and the create field in the constitution of the limited states, and the recrete from the product of the recrete from the product of the recrete from the product of the color states, remnants of that time. Efforts have been made to rever place and the create of 24-cons for each tud on the minute recrete from the recrete from the recrete from the product of the color states, remnants of that time. Efforts have been made to rever the other states, remnants of that time. Efforts have been made to rever per done from the product of the color states, remnants of that time. Efforts have been made to rever per the other states, but the work in the color states and the recrete from the product of the color states, but the work has again fallen in the dearest and from the product of the color states. largest amount of any one country and the best produces about 1,400,000 pounds, Austria 520,000, Spain 175,000, India 650,000 and the

Levant 2,350,000 pounds. The firm establishment of silk manufacturing dates from 1840, when French etks were admitted into the English markets free of duty. A great silk industry had grown up in England previous to that date and we orew our supplies of these goods in about equal quantities from England and France. With French goods admitted free, the English silk throwers and weavers were forced out of their own markets and many of them eame to this country, bringing with them their machinery and lands. They found Paterson, N. J. the most desirable piece in which to settle, and here they built up their industry. Paterson was already the home of the Pioneer Silk Company's mills, started in 1840 by John Byle, and this was the first enterprise of the kind begun in America which was destined to live. In 1855 Hamil & Booth built a second silk mill in Paterson, and these two, with a few others, were the nucleus around which the indux of Englishmen gathered.

and these two, with a few others, were the nucleus around which the indux of Englishmen gisthered.

There had been no lack of attempts to establish the silk industry in this country in all branches, from the growing of the silk worms to the making of finished goods. These attempts had been encouraged by the Crown and State from the time of the earlier settlements and had resulted in great industrial crazes at times, but in nothing more permanent except the establishment of a number of factories where sewing silk and trimmings were made. Many of these survive and were doing business when the English weavers came over in 1990. In 1815 a silk trimming factory was established in Fulladeiphia. A rishon factory was strictly in Entimore in 1820. In 1814 dress trimmings were made in Boston, hewing silk was made at Florence, Mass, and at Detham. Mass., in 1855, and these industries had spread until in 1869 New York had forty-four title establishments of one kind or another which employed 1,150 hands and produced \$1,104. 204 worth of goods. Cennsylvania at that time had therty-five factories employing 1,556 hands and turning out \$1,707.845 worth of goods. Connecticut had twenty-two factories employing 1,137 hands and producing \$1,807.840 of goods. Connecticut had twenty-two factories employing 1,137 hands and producing \$1,807.840 worth of goods. In 1850 New Jersey's mills had increased to 28, with 2,760 hands and early \$4,000.000 production, and in 1850 they had increased to 10d factories, with nearly \$1,000.000 production. In 1850 mills and employed 1,000.000 worth, while Fennsylvania produced about the same amount in astrosized and miles with 1,560 hands. Connecticut in the same year New York had 185 mills and employed 1,000.000 worth, while Fennsylvania produced about the same amount in astrosized and content and miles with 1,560 hands. Connecticut in this same year New York had 185 mills and employed 18,000 hands, but preduced and only \$1,000.000 worth, while Fennsylvania produced about the same amount in astrosized.

OUR GREAT SILK INDUSTRY.

WE MAKE RIGHTL-FITE FER CENT. OF THE GOODS USED HERK.

In 1860 We Made Only Thirteen Fer Cent. Imports of Inaw Material Riseds Nearly \$33,000,000 - One-Third of the World's Supply Used in Our Mills—Their Growth. One of the most interesting features of the industrial development in the United States during who had generation has been the groot of the manufacture of alik goods. Forty years ago this country imported \$7 per cent. of all the six goods used in the country. To-day, with a wat addition to the demand due to growth of popular time and the six goods used in the country in the world. In addition, this country which they once possessed in this industry. Within the recollection of men of only middle age, the people of the United States were almost two world. In addition, this industry. Within the recollection of men of only middle age, the people of the United States were almost wholly dependent upon Europe for every article of wear of which sike was the principal component part. To-day this country supplies its entire market with everything in silk goods except the finast products of the hand looms of Lyons, Crafield and Zurieh. The prospect is that within a few years importations from these centres will be too small to be considered from a commercial point of view except as among the surrounded and Zurieh. The prospect is that within a few years in profused St. China and Janes in the country with the verything in silk goods except the finast products of the hand looms of Lyons, Crafield and direction of the proposed states and the one will have to fear is that the Circuit, where he China and Janes is the country with the country with the country recommended to the provision of modern machiners and modern the products of the hand looms of Lyons, Crafield and the country with the country of the product of the proposed by the country of the proposed by the provision of the product of the product

workers at 70 cents. Sits, from the first branch of its production, i

their regular plantation work.
Lest the should start a new allk worm crare, it may be well acceleration to the exteriments in the direction that were undertaken by our forefathers, when had and labor were cheaper than they are to-day and the art of silk worm ruising was leaf as it is now. Sikeworm culture was begun in Virginia as early as 16th, and the planting of mulerry trees was required under penalty, by an act of the Colonial Legislature of 1625, white a bounty of fity pounds of tobacco was offered for every pound of resed slik produced. In 1656 the Virginia Colonial Assembly passed an act imposing a fine of ten pounds of tobacco upon any planter who had not at least ten un berry trees on his plantation to each one hundred acres of lond. In 1657 a reward of 10,009 pounds of tobacco was offered to any one exporting £200 worth of raw silk, but there is no record of any one having chaimed it. In Georgia and in the Curolinas similar efforts were made to encourage sill, raising all through the eighteenth century, but with no traction result, although a flatther was full at Savannach to 1744 and Italian operatives were brought to the country to teach the art of six regime. The greatest anount of raw alls, light there is any record of long after the country in the fact when 16,000 pounds 1884 it jumped to 8,400,021 pounds, and fell spain in 1807 to 0.513,012 pounds to average a fluture was built at Saxanash in 1740 and Imian operatives were brought to the country to teach the art of sik realist. The greatest amount of rew alls that there is any record of lears raised was a 175c, when 10,000 pounds were included in the escoon equal to about £1,000 of roled sik. Inturies were offered as high as its idea pound for eccounts of two to three times their market value, but the industry of off raisily until it dispreased.

The greatest sik crace that the country ever had was started in 1851 by a manual of sik calture by country for the Massachusetts Legislature by John han A. Coth. Companies were bottocial over the country trees were planted in every long that the remaining the formal and the sax of the process of the sax hardly a household in which some sik worms were not hatched and ted. The price of multern silvs rose and rase until it is recorded that an auction sale formal and the same sale. these fluctuations, having varied from \$1.87 a

Gardeld's willow by the Woman's Selk Culture Association of the Inited States, but the work has again failed into desuctude.

The form in which the raw silk reaches this country is in hanks or twists of the finment as it has been recled from the cocoons. Each thread of these skelns is composed of five of the original filaments, comenied into one by the barriening of the gammy envelope of the filaments after these leaves the basis of warm water in which the cocoons are put to be unwound. The repearation of this site for the born is called throwing, and this consists of about a dozen distinct operations. The first of these is putting the twist of raw silk on a reel and winding it off unon spools, turn by turn. Then comes the combining and twisting of the filament into threads of various kinds, known as "singles," "tram" and "organzine". An idea of the intricacy and labor involved in just this part of the operation may be gathered from the fact that a thread of ordinary sewing slik contains about two hundred filaments of the silk as the worm sporn? Every part of these operations must eather he done by hand or watched continuously, for the silk throwing, spinning and weaving mills form the foundation of the industry in this count v and their products for the specific which the country derives from them nor the extent to which they give securities of the breeff, which the country derives from them nor the extent to which they give securities of the larger which the country derives from them nor the extent to which they give securities of the larger which the country derives from them nor the extent to which they give securities for the specific which the country derives from them nor the extent to which they give securities of the larger industry cluster those of the deer, printer and finisher, the makers of machinery, the dealers in raw silk and in the manufactured goods and many country derives from them nor the extent on the finishers. In paid of the silk nords, knit goods and larges, frances, braids and triangle

PAUL DEROULEDE DEFIANT.

DENOUNCES PRESIDENT LOUBET BE-FORE THE HIGH COURT.

His Speech Raises a Tomult and Other Conspirators Shout Their Approval— The Court Sentences Him to Three Months' Imprisonment for His Action.

Special Cable Despatch to Two Burg. PARIS, Nov. 18 .- A tumult was created by M. Paul Déroulède at to-day's session of the High Court of Justice, trying Déroulède, Buffet and others for conspiracy sgainst the State. In the course of the trial Déroulede stigmatized M. Loubet as one unworthy to be President of France. In the ensuing confusion the other prisoners proclaimed themselves as sympathizing with Déroulede's sentiment. Amid great excitement the Procureur Gen-

eral called Derouiède to order.

While the Court was deliberating as to the proper manner of dealing with the peace breakers, MM. Guiberon and Dumontell, two of the journalists present, became so angry in their discussion of the merits of the case that they exchanged blows.

The high Court, by a vote of 188 to 38, sentenced Déroulède to three months' imprisonment because of the scene he created and his remarks about President Loubet.

BELIEVE THEY SOW THE VIRGIN Beautiful Young Woman's Appearance in a Small Church in Leghorn.

Special Cable Dematch to The Sun. ROME, Nov 18. - Extraordinary excitement prevails in Leghern and adjacent provinces over the reported miraculous appearance of the Blessed Virgin. The regular agitapolitical elericals and the Government thought it advisable to re-enforce the gendarmeric and to prohibit public meetings. The stery as fold by the Leghorn newspapers in a circumstantial, carnest 'ashion, is as follows

In a small village a few mules from Lechorn called on the cure and requested himwith the cure believed that he had deal with a deranged woman, but its order not to excite her he gently explained that the sacred books probabiled the celebration of the mass by a woman. The beautiful stranger invisted, and finally the cure called in the gendarmes and requested them to convey her to an Asylum. The young woman spoke to the gondarmes in such eloquent terms that they joined her in begging the curi to give the requisks permission. Then the cure fell leneath the spell, had the altar pregared and himself noted as assistant to the illegal celetrant. As soon as the mass was completed the stranger raised her arms to heaven and cried. "No, my God, Thou will not destroy the world." Then the little church was flooded with a dazzling light and the young woman disappeared. Nobody in the district doubts that the stranger was the Virgin. The curé himself is absolutely convinced, and so far informed the Bishop, who is making an investigation. The visitation is associated in the popular mind with the recent earthquakes

DESTITUTION IN PARIS.

Shownsby the Pour Business of the Mont de Piete Last Year.

Special Cubic Despatch to The Sex. Pants, Nov. 18.—The balance sheet of the Mont de Piëté for 1868, just published. shows that the objects in its possession, and the money represented therethan in 1897. This points to trade stagnation, as, unlike the ordinary pawnshops, the Mont de Piété is really a bank for the more humble class of tradesmen. The figures show the prevalance of destitution in the increased number of articles offered on which nothing could be advanced because the intrinsic value was than three france. The net prof-for the year were less than \$500, and the directors have adopted a resolution requesting the Government to enact more efficacions measures for the repression of usurees who are illegally preying pon a class of people whom the Mount de Piété is intended to benefit.

MCURNING ENFELOPES BARRED. French Post Office Department Thinks They are Too Easily Tampered With.

freen Calle lisematch to Tunger. partment has issued a strange order-that hereafter mourning envelopes will not be alpaper may have a deep edge, but the envelope must be plain white or tinted and have no

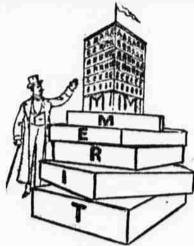
The sending of mourning cards is a great institution in France and a decided source of revenue, but experience has shown that tampering with mourning envelopes is an easy

They can be opened without much chance of detection, because if the gummed edge is torn or frayed, a little ink rubbed over the black surface will remove all trace of it.

MEN HIBED TO LAUGH.

French Theatres Adopt a New Plan to Help Along Their Comedies.

Special Cable Descatch to Tun Sun. PARIS, Nov. 18. -Since the abolition of the chef de claque the managers of French theatres have found the au-liences more and more re-luctant to begin the applause. One manager has conceived an ingenious substitute for use has conceived an ingenious substitute for use in committee. He has appointed a chef de-cire, with a staff of trained subscribnates, who are discreetly distributed around the house to lead the laughter. These subordinates are duly graded according to their gazety and fit-ness, the gamut ranging from the side-split-ing roar to the most discreet smile.



SPANISH PAPERS' QUEER WAR NEWS. DEBATE FOR SENATE SEAT.

Reports from South Africa. Special Cable Despatch to Tax Strs. LONDON, Nov. 18 .- As in the war with the United States, so now the Spanish papers furnish more stirring war news than others Their animosity against Great Britain is very bitter. The Ministry's organ. Epoca, asks, "Why should England seek a pretext to devour us?" and gives the extraordinary answer, "be-

intends to absorb Lorenzo Marquez and compensate Portugal out of our territory." The Imparcial, the leading newspaper in Madrid to-day, prints some startling stories Its London correspondent, who quotes as his authority "the most important London papers, sends specials parrating how Boer prisoners at Ladysmith, many of them wounded, have been tied to the mouths of Maxims and blown to pieces. He also tells how at the order of Gen-White, a charge was made on a defenceless mob of Boer women and children, and says that among the victims were nine women wearing the Geneva Cross who were put to death by the knife. The Imparcial has also announced that the Russians have invaded Afghan-

istan, and niceady possess Kabul. The Pais has twice narrated with circumstantial details the surrender of Ladysmith and twice killed Gen. White, once in battle and once by suic de, while the Heraldo nanounces that 15,000 Britishers are prisoners in

The Portuguese papers have similar news. The leading Liston paper announces in view of the importance of the struggle the sending a special cerrespondent to Madrid, who will daily forward the latest news. The correspon lent apparently follows the sampaign columus of the Imparcial.

THE CENSUS OF CURL.

tors for the Way Their Work Was Done.

K so at Calle De para to THE SAN. HAVANA, Nov. 18,-Gen. Sanger, the commander of the Mantauzas Military Departcensus, presided at a meeting of the 348 enumerators employed in Havanato-day. He said he had called them together to thank them for the way they had performed their work. He went on to say that the most important toint in connection with the Cuban census was in regard to education which the future of Cuba largely depended. If any of the Cuban enumerators had not ful-filled their duty, the General said, the blame would be on their own consciences. He also announced that a book with full particulars of the census would soon be published. A society has just been formed called the

posed of Cubans who worked abroad for the money and obtaining help for the men who were fighting for the island's freedom. This society has issued a manifesto which states that the work of revolution is not complete, and calls upon Cubans to form local branches, or centres, of the society to work for independence. All Cutans will be welcomed as members.

Senor Segrario, the Spanish Consul, has made a protest to Secretary Capote about the action of the health authorities in regard to some of the passengers on the Spanish steamer Buenos

This vessel arrived here with one or two cases of smallpox smong the second-class passengers Senor Segrario complains that the third-class passengers, who never came in contact with the people in the second-class compartments, have been placed in quarantine, while the first-class passengers, who were constantly is contact with the people in the second-class compartments. have been allowed to land. Two tugs and several small boats violated quarantine laws by running up alongside the Buenos Aires to-day. The offenders were arrested and when ar raigned in court were fined heavily.

Chief Olimstead of the Census Bureau began taking the census of all preoners in Cuba today. The prisoners will be classified accord ing to nationality and the different kinds of crimes committed.

PHILIPARMOVICES CONCERT.

A Violinist, New to the New York Public,

Makes a Successful Debut Here. The first concert of the Philharmonic Society's fifty-eighth season, which took place last night at Carnegie Hall, offered a serious and dignifled programme and introduced a new soloist who seems likely to become one of the popular virtuosi of the season. The audience was of fair size and enthusiastic over the violin playing of Alexander Petschnikoff, lowed to pass through the mails. The note here at these concerts. He is very young, prepossessing in appearance and manner, and what is more important, is a performer of unusual technical skill. He was not afraid to introduce himself two numbers so as Tschnikowsky's concerto in D and Bach's fugue in C Major. Both of these are severe tests of the performer's skill. Last night he played the Russian composer's con certo in a way to show that he is a tech-nichian of great skill, but it was in the fugue that his powers were displayed at their best. The classical deliberation of the music was admirably expressed, his intenation is this as well as in the preceding number was exceptionally pure and his style showed the training of an excellent school. His tone is not large, and that quality of his playing contrasted strangely with his breadth and authority in the Bach fugue. The audience recalled him frequently, and there was no question of his popular triumph.

The orchestra, under Emil Paur's direction, played lirable. Fourth Nymphony with a finish and poish not always found in recent performances of the society, which was heard to the best advantage in the slow movement. It was of course at home in the prelude to "Lohengrin" which was taken in rather a slow tempo. The third "Leonore" overture of Beshoven which concluded the programme was played with abundant spirit. The orchestra has abandoned the performance of Humperdinck's "Moorish Huspac-ly" announced for the next concert and has put in its place on the programme Frank Van der Stucken's symphonic prologue to "William Bateliff." and authority in the Bach fugue. The audi-

THEATRICIL NOTES,

Irving and Terry to Beturn in March-Miss halmed in Plulinde phas. A Tellori factory was referred in Entiring the Plulinder in Plus. In 1884 dress, the performance in Plus in 1884 dress, and at 1884 dress of the Plus in the Plus A welcome announcement was made yesterday that Henry Irving and Ellen Terry will ac-

MORGAN AND JOHNSTON MEET ON THE PLATFORM.

Inbama Contest Begins in Earnest and Personalities Fly-Morgan Defends An-nexation and Johnston Sneers at It-To Campaign in the State Together. ATHENS, Ala., Nov. 18,-Gov. Johnston and enator Morgan, rival candidates for the Senate, met in joint debate here to-day before i cause when it has conquered the Transvani it

> Mr. Johnston opened and closed the debate. The discussion was confined chiefly to the constitutional convention, Gov. Johnston defending his action in reassembling the Legislature for the repeal of the suffrage law dis-franchising the illiterate.

Senator Morgan said that the Governor had raid \$250 for a legal opinion not worth two and a half cents. The Governor retorted that the opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Brickell, one of the greatest Chief Justices Alabama ever had.

Concerning the Senator's attitude on National

Democracy, the Governor read a printed inter-

view which he said intimated indifference to the leadership of Mr. Bryan. Senator Morgan declared that while the Governor was hanging declared that while the Governor was hanging on to Bryan's contrails to be dragged into office by them, he would be found with arms around livran's need."

"Yes," repied the Governor, "while stabbing him in the back."

The Governor opinised the Senator's policy of uphoding "imperation" allading sarcastionly to the Christmeiting of the Philippines with bullets. He asked if it took one year and \$250,000,000 to conquer Luzon, one island, how long would it take and how much money to conquer Luzon, the Senator said the Governor was apposed to it, and this onnessition, in view of the thousands of helpless and starying respectation for signafficed him as a man unterly destrice of feeling, with no bear save when his selfish interest was concerned.

Too, Johnston challenger Senator Morrangel for Johnston point was consecuted.

heart save when his sense to Senator Morgan to secondarily from on his approintments in several title requires and the Senator secondarily saving that he would remain with the Governor until the sitting of the Senate.

DIDN'T GLT AWAY WITH THE BOOTS Burglars Caught While at Work in Two Stores in Canal Street.

A man rushed into the Leonar's street police station vesterday afternoon and told the sergeant that a stora on Canal street was being robbed. Po icemen Schoffler and Higgins folowed the man to 348 Canal street and found William Korowitz of 135 Essex street, Israel er of Si Norfolk street and Michael Levy Maier of St. Norfolk street and Michael Levy of 282 Browne street in the store with \$2,000 worth of clockes in six bags ready to out on a truck which was studding outside. The men were looked up. The man who nortfled the sergeant said he was Abraham Hoffman, the ow er of the store.

Tol ceman. Scheffler also arrested Mont Rozers, alias Rokhosky of \$4 Mouros street and Michael Phillips of 175 Pitt street in the shope Jacob Keff and Samuel Reich at 392 Caral street just before 60 clock last evening. The men had eighty, our secales nocked to.

The men had eighty- our sacques maked up, with two rolls of cloth, ready for transportation.

GUARD DUTY FOR CANADA TROOPS. Report That the Dominion Regiment Is Not to Be Sent to the Front.

OTTAWA, Ont. Nov. 18.-It was learned yesterday from good authority that the Canadian contingent in South Africa is to be assigned to contingent in South Africa is to be assigned to garrison duty upon arrival at Caps Town. The news has been received here with disappointment, as it was the general expectation and hope of can idions that their troops would be sent to the frost immediately.

It appears that when application was made by the Citizen's Committee of Toronto to insure the lives of the Toronto volunteers interested insurance companies called to Englandinguiring the extent of the risk to be assumed. The War Office rep left that the Canadian soldiers would only be placed upon garrison duty. The Domin on Government has proffered the imperial authorities another contingent, but if they are sent merely to do garrison duty it is highly improbable that enough volunteers will be forthcoming even to make up half the required number.

BRIBERY IN INDIANAPOLIS.

Grand Jury Secures Names of Councilmen Said to Have Taken Money.

Indianapotis, Nov. 18.—The county Grand Jury continued its investigation of bribery charges against certain Councilmen in connection with granting a franchise to the new street radiocal company to-day, and among the witnesses was E E Gould, publisher of a local newspaper. Could has make an investigation of the circumstances attending the granting of the franchise and secured not only the names of the brilled Councilmen but the amount each received. He was telegrate the jury for an bour and gave in detail with excidence he had collected, providing the jury with a list of rames, the amount each got and the name of the man who acted for the countany. This is believed to be the most important systemes that the jury has yet secured. tion with granting a franchise to the

TOWING IN THE PATRIA.

German Steamers Reported to Have Picked

Up the Burning Liner. Special Cable Desputch to THE SOR. Hampura, Nov. 18, -The Hamburg-American Line steamer Patria, which caught fire in the English Channel last Wednesday and was abandoned, has been sighted in tow of two German steamers fifteen miles from Graves-

Cured of Drinking

A Woman's Secret Method Whereby She Cured Her Husband Who Was a Terrible Drunkard.

Mixed a Remedy in His Coffee and Food and Cured Him Without His Help or Knowledge.

It takes a woman to overcome obstacles, Mrs. Chas. W. Harry, 920 York St., Newport Rentucky, had for years patiently borne the disgrave, suffering, misery and privation due to her husband's drinking habits



Le Boutillier Brothers

SPECIAL SALE OF BLANKETS. MONDAY and TUESDAY, Nov. 20 and 21,

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS . . WHITE WOOL CALIFORNIA BLANKETS . . CALIFORNIA CALIFORNIA DOWN COMFORTABLES . .

West Twenty-third Street.

TEACHERS INCLINED TO FATHT.

They Don't Take Kindly to the Plan Suggested by the Comptroller.

The salary muddle in the school system assumed somewhat of a new phase yesterday owing to the attitude of the teachers in this borough toward the compromise proposed by the Comptroller, which was accepted by the School Board for Manhattan and The Bronx last Wednesday.

Many of the teachers so far have refused to sign the rolls made out in accordance with the Comptroller's plan pending a consideration of the matter by their own committee, and their action may still further complicate the simuation. This hostility of the teachers toward the compromise rates proposed by Mr. Coler of veloped at a meeting held on Friday at the Normal College, More than five hundred teachers and principa's were in attendance.

The suggestion that the teachers take legal action in the matter met with the approval of a majority and among those who spoke in favor of such a course was Commissioner

favor of such a course was Commissioner Miles O Brien, whom the teachers had favited to be present. A special committee was finally appointed which will make a report next Tuesday upon the advisability of having recourse to the courts and meanwhile most of the teachers have decided to withhold their names from the new salary rolls now in course of preparation.

The teachers in Brooklyn will receive the compromise rates on Monday, although some of them, to make their test case stronger, have refused to accept the mosey, as most of the Manhattan teachers may do. Commissioner O'Brien said yesterday that he believed the teachers were only standing up for their rights in deciding not to sign payrolls made out to suit the Comptroller, and that in speaking at their meeting as an individual Commissioner he had advised this.

COLER WOULD SHEAR WHALEN Of Power to Consent to Judgments Against the City.

One of the amendments which will be proposed to the charter at the next session of the Legislature will be sent to Albany by Comptroller Coler, as a result of the disputes he has had with Corporation Counsel Whalen over the non-defence of suits against the city. Comptroller Coler intends to recommend that the consent of two elective officers of the municipality be required in every case where a suit is settled by consent. There have been a number of by consent. There have been a number of cases within the past year in which the Comptroller has refused to pay claims which have been presented, in which suit has been brought by the claimants and in which the Corporation Counsel has made no defence.

The proposed amendment will probably designate the Comptroller and the President of the Council, or the Comptroller and the Mayor, as the elected officers whose consent shall be requisite.

It was said yesterday that no Democrats of importance would seriously oppose an amendment to the charter which would abolish the office of Borough President.

MINSING MINCE NOV. 7.

The Body of Lawyer Tuger of Baldwins-

ville Found in Senera River. BALDWINSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 18.-The body of Frank P. Tuger, a young attorney of this village, who has been missing since election day, was found in the Seneca River this afternoon. Mr. Tuger was in Syracuse on election day. Late that night he started for home on the last car. Upon arriving in Baldwinsville, he got off the car, but when it started back toward the city he boarded it again and went nearly to the village limits. Seeing that the man did not know what he was doing, the conductor put him off the car. Mr. Tuger was about 38 years old.

GAMBLING ROW FICTIM DEAD.

Brown Was Shet in the Street by a Tammany Negro Politician.

William Brown of 145 West Thirty-second street, the negro who was shot early on Friday morning in front of the negro gambling club at 108 West Thirty-second street, died in the New York Hospital last night. Brown was shot in the right breast by Charles Davis, a negro, who is locked up in the Jefferson Market prison.
Davis is something of a leader among the Tenderloin negroes. He organized a colored political club two years ago and has since been working to swing the negro vote in the Twenty-fifth Assembly district in line for Tammany Hall.

R. T. Wilson Recovers His \$1,000 Dachshund. R T Wilson of 511 Fifth avenue reported to the police of the East Fifty-first street station last night that he had recovered his \$1,000 dachshund that he lost on Friday night. He said that Martha F. Dare, a milliner of 340 Fifth avenue, had sent him word yesterday that she had rescued the dog on Friday night as it was running down the street pursued by a crowd of boys who were stoning it. She said that she had noticed Mr. Wilson's name on the dog's collar, but, as she did not know where he wised, she had taken no steps in the matter until she saw the advertisements in the newspapers.

English Firm Trying to Buy Some of Our Colliers and Supply Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 .- An agent for an English shipping firm is in Washington endeavoring to effect the purchase from the Government of some of the colliers and supply vessels purchased by the United States for use in the war with Spain, and some of the officials suspect that the vessels are wanted by the British Government to carry troops and supplies to South Africa. One of the vess-is wanted is the big tankship Arethusa, turchased on April 12, 1838, for \$218162, and now laid up at the League Island Navy Yard.

Fiechter May Appeal.

The American Art Journal says that Judge Bartlett, of the Court of Appeals, has granted a certificate of reasonable doubt in the tion in the General Sessions of receiving a stolen violin was recently affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. This certificate enables Flechter to appeal to the Court of Appeals.

Henry Clay McDowell Dend. LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 18. - Major Henry Clay McDowell, aged 37, died here this morning He was a noted breeder of trotters and thoroughbreds. His wife was a granddaughter of Henry Clay. He owned Ashland, the home of the Great Commoner. He was Fresident of the Lexington and Eastern Railway.

Soldier Murdered in Porto Rico. AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 18 - Private George D. Lee of Auburn, a member of Company B, Eleventh Infantry, stationed at San Juan, Porto Rico, was murdered on Sunday evening, Nov. 6, by a native, who stabbed him through the heart.

Modern Plumbing.

Twenty years ago all Plumbing Appliances were primitive and unsightly. As we make them now they are so artistic as to form a conspicuous part of the "House Beautiful." Our showrooms or our pamphlet "Modern Plumbing" tell the story.

THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS. 84-90 Beekman St.,

Established 1828.

Silver Things

103 Fifth Ava.

for Smokers. THE MAUSER MFG. CO.

15th St., between B'way & 5th Ave.



WOMEN WOULDN'T BE FACCINATED. Christian Science Devotees Sentenced to

Imprisonment and fine in Georgia. AMERICUS, Ga., Nov. 18. -Smallpox made its appearance recently near Americus, Ga., and the authorities decided to order a wholesale vaccination. The creed of the Christian Scientists is opposed this medical practice, and the firs member of the faith approached, Mrs. Raines, refused point blank to submit to it. She was brought before Mayor Hixson on Wednesday last on a charge of disorderly conduct, but the Mayor, at church as opportunity to appear in court with Mrs. Raines. The following day the entire congregation, including about fifty persons and numbering some of the best-known people in town, appeared in court and pleaded guilty

and numbering some of the best-known people in town, appeared in court and pleaded guilty to the charge of disorderly conduct.

A second postponement was granted in order that the attorneys might outline a course of defence. Yesterday afternoon the trials were concluded, five women were sentenced to ten days' confinement each, and a fine of \$3 in addition. The confinement, which is nothing but a quarantine, and which is intended to serve as a precaution for the prevention of the spread of the disease, will be undergone in the residences of the women, a city guard being stationed at the doors to see that the quarantine is effective.

The male defendant, E. J. McGath, one of the wealthiest merchants in the city, was sentenced to thirty days' confinement in the city builting and a fine of \$30. The other members of the church wished to be treated in a like manner, but they have not yet refused to submit to the physicians, and the Mayor rules that he cannot pass on the cases until this occurs.

ON THE ROLL OF HONOR

Fireman Cornellus W. Travis Commended for Bravery in Cutting Live Wires.

An unusual entry was made on the roll of merit of the Fire Denartment at Fire Headquarters in Brooklyn yesterday by order of Deputy Commissioner Tully. The name of Fire-man Cornelius W. Travis of Hook and Ladder Company No. 58 of Brooklyn was inscribed on the roll of honor for meritorious services attended with great personal risk, outside the line of duty, in cutting the electric wires which corner of Graham avenue and Boerum strest a week ago. One person was killed by coming in contact with the wires. This is the first time that an entry on the bonor roll of the department has been made for such an action, and Fireman Travis is regarded by his comrades as a hero.

For all stages of

of lassitude, chilliness, yet flushed face and heat in head, lameness and soreness in limbs and bones.

Second stage, cure takes longer headachy; thirsty, yet water don't taste right; fullness over eyes and nose; easy flowing discharge from nose; dryness, scrapy raw feeling in throat.

Third stage, is the full development of the disease and requires persistent treatment, but always yields to "77"-it may be La Grippe or a Stubborn Cold: Influenza, or Catarrh; Sore Throat or Diphtheria; Bronchitis or Pneumonia.

MANUAL OF ALL DISEASES SENT FRUIL. For sale by all druggists, or sent on receipt of price, 25c., or five for \$1.00. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Ste., N. K.